Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Journeymen Tailors. Three Cutters wanted, at once; none but first-class workmen need apply. 84 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—I want a Man to take the AGENCY for Lloyd's great Double Map of the United States and Canada. A Man of energy can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply at once, with reference, at 119 Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A Boy about 16 years of age, who can write a good hand. Apply at 119 Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—2,000 laborers for grading P. FOR H. R. R. in Iowa. Apply on the line of road, or at the office of the Company, 63 Clark-st., Chicago. CARPENTER & ATKIN, Contractors.

WANTED—We can give permanent employment to one good grocery salesman. Call at 10 o'clock, at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—City solicitors for a first-class New York Life Insurance agency. Also local agents in all parts of the State. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 2,000, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Three experienced dry goods salesmen. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—Outside salesmen for the sale of wood and willowware. Also men with some little money to invest in a manufacturing business. Call at 84 Lake-st., Room 7.

WANTED—Salesman to sell by sample. Steady employment. Call at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—Two experienced dry goods salesmen. Apply to 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—Good men seeking employment can engage by applying at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—100 agents, immediately, in every city and county in the United States, to sell the Universal Family Knitting Machine. Address, with stamp, for circular, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Two men for light work and to collect. Inquire at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—Seven salesmen this morning. Call at 10 o'clock, at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—Immediately, good slate-roofers. Apply at ROBERT GRIFFITH'S, 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good Tinner to go to the country. Permanent business to right man. Apply at 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—Tailors. A few first class workmen can find steady employment by applying at 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—Tinner to go to Green Bay. Apply to JOHN F. HATHORNE & CO.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—An entry clerk, 1 porter, 2 salesmen, 1 teamster, 1 grocer's clerk, 1 boy, 1 man to attend horses, 1 cook, 1 waiter, 1 hotel laborer. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, 1 collector, 1 salesman, 1 grocer's clerk, 1 teamster, 1 porter, 1 man to attend horses, 1 cook, 1 waiter, 1 hotel laborer. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—This day, 1,000 railroad laborers in C. & A. R. R. Wages per day, $1.50. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

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WANTED—This day, 15 saw mill hands for M. at Shipmound Headquarters, Room 14, 84 Lake-st.

WANTED—50 men for railroad. Wages $1.50 per day. No fee only with the employment office. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—To-day, 300 railroad laborers for 10 months and less. Work for the winter in Indiana. Free transportation. Also for the Gulf R. R. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

WANTED—300 men for Indiana, $30 for 10 months. Apply at 84 Lake-st., Room 14.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—7 ladies to sell the "Grant and Colfax Medallion Portraits" and Life of Grant. Address, with stamp, for terms, GEO. W. CARLETON & CO., 5 Beekman-st., New York.

WANTED—Six good Tailoresses to work on coats at Room No. 3, Dubois's Block, Randolph-st.

WANTED—A tailoress to work on coats, at Room No. 3, over the corner of Clark Street and Lake.

WANTED—A few canvassers, ladies preferred, to sell a new and useful article. Call at 119 Lake-st., Room 3, from 10 to 12 A. M. or 2 to 4 P. M.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man of good habits, who has had some experience in the grocery business, and can give good reference, desires a situation in a grocery store. Address, for two days, A. B. C., Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store. Can give good reference

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13 1863.

REGISTER.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that if they want to vote at the election their names must be put in the Registry List either to-day or to-morrow.

We assume that every good man has the right to vote, unless in November, and he had better, to make it it first duty to pay to this name, and not put it off till the last moment. Let every voter turn to the advertisement of the places of registry, not in another column, learn where to go, and go there before he stops to any other business. Do not trust to the chance of leisure, by-and-afternoon, or to-morrow, but go and discharge this duty, leaving others to wait on leisure.

Upon the result of this election depends the peace and prosperity of the community for the next four years, depend on and the right to vote depends on the right to be registered. No Republican in this city can afford to be idle and he cannot to neglect himself with having to ask the first step toward the future of his duty to do all that in him for the salvation of the country lies, and, perhaps, from another year. REGISTER TO-DAY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, INDIANA.

These three central States whose vote is not exactly known, but which is generally conceded to be the decisive States in the coming Presidential election, are now the scene of a most active canvass. Ohio is unanimously conceded to be a Republican majority, and we do not expect it it does not exceed the majority of last year. Pennsylvania is conceded in the discussion. The Democrat received gold value for the votes of the voters and promised to pay them at gold rates in exchange for bonds. What inference would be drawn, then, as to the character of the party leaders, that the same characters should be chosen which the government had intended and endeavored to keep in the front?

Indiana is laid by the followers of Vallandigham for the same purpose, but the law was passed—the law under which the Bonds were issued—expressly making the principal of the bonds payable in gold. This, they say, is a breach of the government law and the principal of gold shall be paid in gold and interest in greenbacks. The legal question will not carry a single State vote, with the possible exception of New Jersey. If the Democrat Republican and Copperhead Democrat will be a large balance in favor of Gurley and Colfax. If both those Democratic candidates are elected, the coming three weeks will be the most animated, and perhaps the most bitter and desperate, that the country has ever known. Partisanship will be forgotten and to those Southern States which will probably vote for Seymour and Blair, they will only appear a lesser way short of giving them a majority if the Electoral vote in November. But their influence upon the vote will be very considerable.

Another reason we point this matter is to prove candidates together with the vote of the two preceding elections in each State. Both sides also hold to have the result in each of the four States in a close meeting.

THE CONTRACT.

In the interpretation of a contract by a court of law the first and only question asked is, What was the intention of the parties to it? The letter and spirit of what they intended at the time it was executed into the Court has no difficulty in discovering what is required by it, and in enforcing it. Even when the letter of the contract is not clear, the spirit of it is plain, and the court has no difficulty in ascertaining what is required by it, and in enforcing it. Even when the letter of the contract is not clear, the spirit of it is plain, and the court has no difficulty in ascertaining what is required by it, and in enforcing it.

The meeting of the Triential Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which commenced in New York this Wednesday, has already been the scene of considerable spiritual excitement. Sermons by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, was exclusively Low Church, and gave great offence to the Ritualists. It put the minority in a bad light with dissenting sects, as having only authority to preach, without any sacramental function as priests, and without power to forgive sins or to grant absolution to penitents. It was said also that the eucharist is a propitiatory sacrifice, rebuked the use of pectoral crosses and foolish pantomime in the pulpit, and charged the Ritualists with being "looking to parties which are far removed from us, and are at best so" [illegible] laying down the rule, "we are not to choose between God and God, but to keep present duty in full view, while we look to the future present, and not go back to the shelter and cloud for our basis." The sermon, though delivered, met with much opposition, and elicited some strong declarations of total disapproval of Bishop Lee's views. It is worthy of mention that a portion of the Ritualistic party have been much offended by the High Church style of the service performed each day at the opening of the day's business. The place of meeting being Trinity Chapel, a church of high Ritualistic character, the details of much which passed in the chapel, has of course appeared to the great disgust of many. Above eighty clergymen remained outside the church during the closing of the Bishop on Friday, and on Saturday the pastor of the chapel, angered by this demonstration, of desires to avoid offence, caused "our brethren to keep to their customary dresses" to absent themselves.

The question raised by the Tyng case has been brought up in the convention, by a memorial asking for the repeal, or modification, of the canon under which Mr. Tyng was convicted. Another important question, also [illegible] the powers of bishops as [illegible] assembled, that of altering the ecclesiastical organization of the Church by introducing the English system of Provincial Councils, an innovation of an anti-democratic and reactionary nature. At present the Church is governed by conventions, and is represented in the General Convention much as the States are represented in the Congress. The proposed change would bring several dioceses into a province, and give to the powers of the provinces more, or less authority over the affairs of each diocese under it. The object is intended to be a check measure of absolutism into the government of the Church.

The National Conference of Unitarians, which held its regular biennial meeting in New York this week, had a warm discussion on the second day of the meeting on a proposition "to heartily welcome to fellowship all who desire to work with us in advancing the kingdom of God." Rev. E. E. Hale, and Rev. Dr. J. F. Clarke, of Boston; Rev. R. Collyer and Rev. R. L. Collier, of this city; and Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, were of eminent supporters of the proposal. Rev. Dr. Bellows was the leading opponent. He is reported as follows:

> "Mr. Bellows, of New York, next got the floor, and said he never rose to perform a more painful duty than to oppose the resolution which he was the feeling of the convention, as evinced by the applause with which the mover of the last time he would have the pleasure of addressing the Conference. He was not going to let himself even constructively be put into the position of a bigot, or narrow minded man. He wanted to meet his fellowship with the largest liberality, and if that was to be construed into a want of liberality, he could only answer no one to go with him, but going where he pleased to the Lord and Master alone. What called him from the convention manifested signs of impatience by stamping with their feet. Dr. Bellows continued, excitedly declaring that Christianity and the historical Christian religion would outlive all enemies upon it. The Chairman called them upon Dr. Bellows, but a motion was made to extend it, which Dr. Bellows refused to accept of."

The struggle closed with the withdrawal of the obnoxious proposition. The following article, [illegible] which this had been appended, was, however, passed, by a vote of 32 to 12:

> ARTICLE 8. To secure the largest union of the spirit and the widest practicable unity in the faith, it is hereby understood that all declarations of this conference, touching the principles of any religious body, are expressions only of its opinions, and shall not be held to limit the rights of others to the full and unfettered liberty for their effect upon the minds of others by argument and appeal, nor to give the churches here represented or belonging with the circle of our fellowship.

On the question of saying the national debt Rev. Mr. Hale, of Boston, moved that the Rev. Messrs. Hale, R. L. Collier and Dr. Clarke have leave to take the other side. To all appearance the radicals on this subject are gaining ground.

A good deal of difficulty exists where Mr. Gladstone's supporters are, from the fact that there are more Liberal claimants in many places than there can be members, and several workmen have come forward, to contest seats already sought by Liberal candidates. One of these is Mr. Odger, who offers himself for one of the two Chelsea seats, to the great disgust of more aristocratic Liberals. Prof Fawcett publishes a card in defence of Mr. Odger, against a letter attack of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He cites instances of that gentleman's duty as a speaker, and of his knowledge and good sense. So far, the show of cards does to which Mr. Odger has been nominated is a good appearance, in spite of the aristocratic disposition to discredit them.

THE STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

The State elections held to-day in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA and NEBRASKA, are, of course, of absorbing interest, and we give below the tickets of the parties to be voted for in each State, with the majorities in the several districts at the last election, then:

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE OFFICERS.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Republican.	Democratic.
General J. F. Hartranft.	Charles E. Boyle.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Republican.	Democratic.
General J. M. Campbell.	Wellington H. Rat.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Dist	Republican.	Democratic.	Rep. Maj.
1.	H. L. Berry.	Samuel J. Randall.	2,000
2.	Wm. McKee.	John Sellers.	1,500
3.	Geo. W. Kelly.	John C. Nicholson.	1,200
4.	Wm. D. Kelley.	John M. Keating.	2,000
5.	A. Boyer Hagert.	Benj. M. Boyer.	2,000
6.	J. M. Broomall.	Richard L. Ashhurst.	1,500
7.	Wm. Mungen.	Hamilton Wilson.	1,500
8.	Thos. B. Florence.	Wm. A. Wallace.	1,500
9.	J. J. Davis.	Wilson Cruse.	
10.	Thos. E. Cochran.	Thos. Bergner.	
11.	J. J. Turney.	[illegible] W. Van Alstine.	6,000
12.	Thos. Williams.	Jas. K. Moorhead.	1,200
13.	Wm. Worrell.	Wm. H. Campbell.	1,000
14.	Samuel Hazlett.	Wm. Montgomery.	1,000
15.	Samuel Bamel.	H. J. Saltzman.	3,000
16.	Jas. T. Hale.	Wm. Wycoff.	1,000
17.	D. J. Ferrel.	John P. Linton.	1,000
18.	Jas. Thompson.	Jas. Todd.	1,000
19.	Wm. W. Ketchum.	Andrew Stuart.	1,000
20.	Thos. M. Marshall.	Wm. Elliott.	1,000
21.	Wm. H. Miller.	Stanley David Crawford.	1,000
22.	[illegible]	[illegible]	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.	Democratic.
Lieut. Governor.	Daniel Vorhees.
Secretary of State.	James W. Gordon.
Auditor.	J. G. Rogers.
Treasurer.	John Tate.
Attorney-Gen'l.	A. J. Hamilton.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	W. C. Larrabee.
Reporter.	A. G. Downey.
Judge Supreme Court.	Andrew Kennedy.

SENATE.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Rep. Maj.
1.	Judge C. H. Hart.	Wm. Wallace.	1,000
	Senate	Thursday	Oct. 15
	Democratic	Saturday	Oct. 17
	Republican	Monday	Oct. 19
	Democratic	Wednesday	Oct. 21
	Republican	Friday	Oct. 23
	Democratic	Sunday	Oct. 25
	Republican	Tuesday	Oct. 27
	Democratic	Thursday	Oct. 29
	Republican	Saturday	Oct. 31
	Democratic	Monday	Nov. 2
	Republican	Wednesday	Nov. 4

Political.

Ex-Governor Smith, of Vermont, is a candidate for the seat of Mr. Edmunds in the United States Senate. Governor Smith is a War Democrat, and by his friends on the expiration of his term.

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* thus refers to the Second Brigade affair:

> We may as well say that the people of the city are not disposed to take the matter of the late riot, except as the Presidential election may, and will be, affected by it. Democrats are not disposed to excuse or palliate their own acts, and Republicans are disposed to be lenient to parties which are far removed from us, and are at best so [illegible] laying down the rule, "we are not to choose between God and God, but to keep present duty in full view, while we look to the future present, and not go back to the shelter and cloud for our basis." The sermon, though delivered, met with much opposition, and elicited some strong declarations of total disapproval of Bishop Lee's views. It is worthy of mention that a portion of the Ritualistic party have been much offended by the High Church style of the service performed each day at the opening of the day's business. The place of meeting being Trinity Chapel, a church of high Ritualistic character, the details of much which passed in the chapel, has of course appeared to the great disgust of many. Above eighty clergymen remained outside the church during the closing of the Bishop on Friday, and on Saturday the pastor of the chapel, angered by this demonstration, of desires to avoid offence, caused "our brethren to keep to their customary dresses" to absent themselves.

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THE COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Healey Slough Once More Declared a Nuisance.

Refusal of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company to Remove Their Bridge.

Election Matters—Changes in Inspectors—Opening of the Polls.

Flushing the River.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last night, the Mayor in the chair. Present—Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Sanderson, Wacker, Oakes, Millroy, Atkins, Hunsberger, Walsh, Keeler, Meredith, Gallagher, Woodward, Saltonstall, Colden, I. Pease, H. P. Kasson, Hamilton, Schmidt, Schiller, Berger, Gardiner, Herring, Sumner, Kohn.

HEALEY SLOUGH.

The report of Public Works, who were on the 18th ultimo directed to notify the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company to replace or rebuild their swing bridge over Healey Slough, reported that the railroad officer instructed, in reply to the communication, to notify the board on that subject, stated that they would decline to rebuild the bridge, or complying no alteration in the City Council, and that if they should make a drawbridge up a private property, the company having been constructed under a contract with Pruitors & Evans; they were the owners of the land, and the company had the right to stay undisturbed in the construction of a nap, but not to change the existing structure without the consent from the corporation.

The communication was placed on file.

Ald. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to cause the bridge on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, across Healey Slough, to be removed from the present location to the north end of Halsted street, and that the said bridge be rebuilt in the same manner as the present bridge is now built, and that the same be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1868.

Ald. Sherman moved the adoption of the resolution.

Ald. Hamilton moved to amend by striking out the words "Board of Public Works" and inserting "Committee on Railroads."

Ald. Sherman accepted the amendment.

Ald. Hamilton moved to amend by striking out the words "1st day of December, 1868," and inserting "1st day of May, 1869."

Ald. Sherman accepted the amendment.

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DRY GOODS.

Grand Opening Last Evening by Field, Leiter & Co.

Formal Occupancy of Potter Palmer's New Marble Palace.

Dazzling Assemblage of Wealth, Beauty and Fashion.

The Great Fashionable Event of the Season.

Biographical Sketches of Messrs. Palmer, Field and Leiter.

Description of the Largest Store and the Finest Building in America.

An Immense Affair.

The formal opening by Field, Leiter & Co. of Potter Palmer's new marble palace, last evening, was the most important social event that has occurred in the history of the city since the removal of the Court-House. It was the occasion of the formal occupancy of the most magnificent mercantile establishment in the world, and the formal presentation of the splendid new home of the firm which has grown from small beginnings to the present colossal proportions in the course of a single decade. The event was one which has been looked forward to with the keenest interest by the entire community, and the anticipations of the public were more than realized. The new store was thrown open, and an opportunity afforded to view its splendors, from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock, and during that time the spacious halls and corridors were thronged with a brilliant assemblage of wealth, beauty and fashion which assembled last evening to do honor to the grand opening was the talk of the town for days in advance. It was unparalleled in Chicago's history, and the crowd was one long to be remembered. One would have thought that the opening of Field, Leiter & Co.'s palace of trade was to be filled with the cream of the entire population, and a new dress of that description was almost any female could do. It was the first grand affair destined to transpire in the home of Chicago's greatest merchants, and as the scene of unusual interest.

POTTER PALMER.

It is indispensable, in connection with the description of the wealthiest firm of dry goods merchants in America, that some allusion be made to the late and present proprietors of the property and projector of the magnificent architectural grandeur which has unquestionably no equal in the United States in the peculiar adaptation of the structure to the purposes for which it was designed. Potter Palmer, the present proprietor of the property and most conspicuous figure in the city and the dry goods house in the country, has been all his life a progressive man, and from the wide expanse of the retail department, which he has now opened, and an opportunity to be a progressive man in the science of merchandising, to the splendor of wealth,

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1868. NUMBER 105.

THE CAMPAIGN.

al Republican Rallies in the States Holding Elections To-Day.

eful Tidings from the veral Battle-Grounds.

est Move of the Philadelphia Copperheads Checkmated.

n and Indiana Promise well for the Republicans.

Canvass in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

OF AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA—BLOODSHED—AND BLOOD-THIRSTINESS IN FROM NEW YORK AND ERE—A RIOT FEARED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

monster work of the campaign is this city on Saturday evening, and there are no of any kind to-night. The leaders of ies are engaged very quietly in perfecting arrangements for to-morrow. If a fair day can be had the city will give a Republican majority; but the democrats are very averse to casting their votes in the rain, and the Republicans will be forced to poll at least three thousand couples left there by Friday. Telegrams from all parts of the State indicate that the Republicans are making a most thorough canvass, and that the democrats are not. Gen. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor, is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and will address the people in the evening. Gen. Geary is also expected to be present. Gen. Meade has written a letter, which will be read to-morrow, declining to be present, on account of the pressure of official business. Gen. Meade's letter is very strong for the Republican ticket. Gen. Hancock has written a letter, which was read to-night and warmly applauded, declining to be present, on account of the pressure of official business. Gen. Hancock's letter is very strong for the democratic ticket. Gen. Hancock's letter will be read to-morrow night. Gen. Hancock's letter is considered a very unfortunate one for the democrats, as it is generally believed that Gen. Hancock is not in favor of the democratic ticket, and that he was forced to write a letter in favor of it. Gen. Hancock's letter will be read to-morrow night. Gen. Hancock's letter is considered a very unfortunate one for the democrats, as it is generally believed that Gen. Hancock is not in favor of the democratic ticket, and that he was forced to write a letter in favor of it. Gen. Hancock's letter will be read to-morrow night.

Hon. W. H. Seward and General Slaughter, of Virginia.

WASHINGTON had a fine demonstration this evening, and addresses were made by General Logan and Hon. W. G. Goode.

This county will give 12 narrow already increased majority for Governor Baker and loyal devotion to the old flag.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN RALLY AT ROMEO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROMEO, Mich., Oct. 12.

The Democracy of Elkhart County threw down the gauntlet here on the last Saturday, and challenged the Republicans to beat them to-day, which they did by nearly two to one. The demonstration to-day was the largest ever seen in this part of the State, and nearly Republican voters, outnumbering by a thousand the fifty-two votes cast by the democracy filling the streets of this little town. After the Court House Republican was full, there were fully twenty thousand people outside, and a little out-door meeting was held in the Court House Square, Colonel Conkey opening the meeting, and introducing Hon. Wm. Upjohn, who was received with the wildest enthusiasm which broke out at intervals during the entire speech. Mr. Upjohn's speech was a telling one, and after a vigorous hand clapping he was succeeded by Hon. [illegible]. This evening the Genesee Farmers, with a delegation from Flint, arrived in Romeo with a large delegation from Flint, arrived in Romeo with a large delegation from Flint, arrived in Romeo with a large

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13 1868.

[illegible]

REGISTER!

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that if they want to vote at the coming election their names must be put on the Registry list either to-day or to-morrow. We assume that every good citizen, who has the right to vote, means to do so in November, and he has better, therefore, make it a first duty TO-DAY to register his name, and not put it off till to-morrow. Let every voter turn to the announcement of the places of registry, published in another column, learn where he has to go, and go there before he attends to any other business. Do not leave it to the chance of leisure, by-and-by, this afternoon, or to-morrow, but go now and discharge this duty, leaving others to wait on leisure.

The peace and prosperity of the country for the next four years, depend on voting, and the right to vote depends on the REGISTER. No Republican in this city should go to bed to-night and be compelled to reproach himself with having neglected to take the first step toward the discharge of his duty to do all that in him lies for the salvation of the country from misrule, and, perhaps, from another civil war. REGISTER TO-DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA.

The three great central States whose votes will be most potential in deciding the future policy of the government call their voters to local offices and members of Congress to-day. That possibly two of them is admitted by men of both parties to be doubtful. Ohio is measurably certain to give a Republican majority, and we shall be disappointed if it does not exceed twenty thousand. Pennsylvania, with her large electoral vote and her important influence upon New York and New Jersey, is the object of greater interest. The Democracy have prepared about ten thousand bogus naturalization papers, issued in blank, to be filled up as their canvassers may direct. With this powerful support, they will perhaps carry the city of Philadelphia. We shall not be surprised to hear to-night that they have secured a majority there of three or four thousand votes. But it is quite practicable for the Republicans to carry the State by ten thousand, in spite of an adverse result in that city.

The point that can be made by Indiana is that it is a doubtful State. It has never been anything else than doubtful. It gave Republican majorities at all the elections held during the war, except in 1862, but it was always a doubtful State on that ground. Its proximity to Kentucky exposes it to a combination from Kirk ism dogmatism, who have not been able to swallow the existence of that State since it left the "Lost Cause." Nevertheless we have a good degree of confidence that the vote will set upon a Republican victory in the hitherto close State.

If the Republicans carry all these States to-day the question who will be the next President of the United States may be regarded as settled. Seymour and Blair, if they succeed, will be defeated by a single Northern State, with the possible exception of New Jersey. It Pennsylvania goes Republican and Indiana Democratic there will be a tie vote, and the election of Grant and Colfax. If both those States go Democratic, the contest of the succeeding three weeks will be the most interesting perhaps that ever became hot and desperate, that the country has known. Pennsylvania and Indiana, added to those Southern States which will undoubtedly vote for Seymour and Blair, will still come a long way short of giving them a majority of the Electoral College in November. But their influence upon other States will be very considerable.

In such a contest as that between the names of the opposing candidates, together with the vote on the last preceding elections in each State, Nobody also holds his election to-day. We cannot do so while we publish the result in each of the four States to-morrow morning.

THE CONTRACT.

In the interpretation of a contract by a court of law the first and sole question asked is, What was the intention of the parties in the contract? Having ascertained what they intended at the time it was entered into, the Court has no difficulty in deciding what is required by it. It is wholly indifferent to the Court what they intended or desired subsequently. This is the uniform and universal rule applicable to the construction of contracts, and we daresay that it can be applied to no contract between a government and its creditors.

It is said the two parties to the contract therein referred to, the United States and when they made it? At the time the law was passed the premium on gold was less than two per cent., and the government was not realized. Since the first issue of the legal tender notes, from ninety-five to ninety-eight cents in gold value, while upon all occasions a much higher price. In the interval the law, including the payment of troops, it realized one hundred cents in gold. That is, the government creditors, including the soldiers, accepted the notes in place of gold, notwithstanding they had to pay from two or three cents for the passage of the law. For the purpose of arresting the depreciation the government declared, in the same act, that the notes should be "received in the dues of the United States" "their par value, in payment for any "loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury." This is a fact which has been generally overlooked in the discussion. The government received gold value for the first issue of the notes and promised to take them back at gold value in exchange for bonds. What inference would be drawn, then, as to the character of the bonds? Evidently, that the same character should attach to them which attached to the instrument had intended and endeavored to give to the notes.

Much stress is laid by the followers of Mr. Pendleton on the fact that the subsequent law was passed—the law under which the 10-40s were issued—expressly making the principal of those bonds payable in coin. They allege, always that the framers of that subsequent law, by the kind of bonds should be paid in gold and another in greenbacks. The legal inference is precisely the reverse. At the time the 10-40 bonds were sold gold and greenbacks were worth only forty cents on the dollar in coin. The depreciation was so great that doubts might have existed as to the payment of the principal, which did not exist at the time that the 5-20 loan was under discussion, since being them of nearly equal value with gold. Accordingly, which is the "plain and ordinary meaning" of the words? No reason other than this existed for making the low class of bonds expressly payable in coin. The Pendleton theory is that the lower rate of interest on the 10-40s was the equivalent which the government expected to receive for making the 10-40s payable in gold. But the presumption is overthrown by the fact that the law under which the 10-40s were issued authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue them at the same rate of interest as the 5-20s, "not exceeding six per cent per annum" is the language of the act. The Secretary thought that they could be sold at five per cent., or rather at bonds now for of greenbacks "one dollar," as the phrase was, at five per cent. To suppose that Congress would have done three hundred millions of a new kind of bonds payable at one hundred cents on the dollar at a time when it could have contracted only a few hundred millions payable only forty cents on the dollar, with no saving of interest, is an arrant absurdity. The advantage, and the only advantage, which Congress intended to give to the purchasers of the 10-40s over the purchasers of the 5-20s was in the greater length of time they had to run.

When the 10-40s were issued the 5-20s rose to a premium over them equal to the difference in interest, minus the advantage which the former had subtracted in the greater length of time to elapse before their maturity. This of itself is sufficient to show the damned understanding which prevailed on both sides at the time the contract was made.

The intention and understanding as shown by the law and by contemporaneous history, is the essence and life of the contract. If it could be shown that the letter and the spirit of the contract differ, the spirit would still govern, in a court of law, rather than the letter. If a man intending to give a note for five thousand dollars for borrowed money omits the word "dollars" in writing the note, the court will supply the omission and enforce the contract as amended. But the letter and the spirit of the contract under consideration do not differ from each other. The law promises payment. Redemption or bonds with green backs is not payment, but an exchange of promises. There was no provision in the contract for such an exchange. Repayment, and however much gold was the exact letter of the bargain. The phraseology is not in the least degree ambiguous, unless we assume that a promise to do a thing is itself the performance of the thing promised. The law plainly says that the United States will pay gold. Accordingly, which is the "plain and ordinary meaning" of the words? No reason other than this existed for making the low class of bonds expressly payable in coin. The Pendleton theory is that the lower rate of interest on the 10-40s was the equivalent which the government expected to receive for making the 10-40s payable in gold. But the presumption is overthrown by the fact that the law under which the 10-40s were issued authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue them at the same rate of interest as the 5-20s, "not exceeding six per cent per annum" is the language of the act. The Secretary thought that they could be sold at five per cent., or rather at bonds now for of greenbacks "one dollar," as the phrase was, at five per cent. To suppose that Congress would have done three hundred millions of a new kind of bonds payable at one hundred cents on the dollar at a time when it could have contracted only a few hundred millions payable only forty cents on the dollar, with no saving of interest, is an arrant absurdity. The advantage, and the only advantage, which Congress intended to give to the purchasers of the 10-40s over the purchasers of the 5-20s was in the greater length of time they had to run.

The struggle closed with the wildest ex-

of the effective proposition. The following letter, t w ich the bal been appended, was, h ever, passed, 3,758 vote of 39 to 12 :

"ANDREW S. To secure the largest assist of the people in the work of reconstruction on practicable and constitutional principles, it is hereby understood that the Convention will not make any test oath, or other qualification for voters or members of the Convention, than such as is prescribed by the existing laws of the State, and such as is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and that the Convention will not make any distinction between persons entitled to vote on account of race, color or previous condition."

This is the third contest of the kind. Messrs. Hale, R. L. Collier and Dr. Clarke, have hereto re taken the other side. To all appearance the radicals of this section are gaining ground.

A good deal of difficulty exists among Mr. Gladstone's supporters, from the fact that there are more Liberal claimants in many places than there can be members, so several workingmen have come forward to contest seats already sought by Liberal candidates. One of these is an Mr. Odger, who offers himself for one of the two Chelsea seats, to the great disgust of more reasonable Liberals. Prof. Fawcett publishes a card in defence of Mr. Odger, against a bitter attack of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He cites instances of that gentleman's ability as a speaker, and of his sound views and good sense. So far, the class of candidates to which Mr. Odger belongs have made a good appearance, in spite of the aristocratic disposition to discredit them.

THE STATE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

The State elections held to-day in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA and NEBRASKA, are, of course, of chief interest to us, and we give below the tickets of both parties to be voted for in each State, with the majorities in the several districts at the last election, thus:

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE OFFICERS.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Republican.	Democratic.
General J. F. Hartranft.	Charles R. Buehr.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

General J. K. Campbell.	Wellington H. Ent.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS AT LARGE.

Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
Dist.		
1. Henry Samuel J. Randall.		1,500
2. W. Myers John Wolfe.		1,500
3. Hon. Thomas B. Florence.	Nicholson.	1,500
4. S. S. Taylor. John M. Reading.		1,500
5. Hon. Leonard Myers.		1,500
6. H. Townsend. H. E. Monaghan.		1,500
7. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.		1,500
8. G. J. Gluck. Hiram H. Keller.		1,500
9. Hon. John Allison.		1,500
10. D. Unger. James J. Conner.		1,500
11. Hon. John Covode. J. M. Vanhorne.		1,500
12. Thos. Hulings. W. H. Woodward.		1,500
13. Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.		1,500
14. Hon. J. Parker. Joseph J. Kerper.		1,500
15. Hon. Wm. H. Kemble.		1,500
16. John Cessna. C. H. Rauscher.		1,500
17. Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong.		1,500
18. W. Harvey. A. A. Mealy.		1,500
19. Hon. Wm. H. Miller.		1,500
20. G. W. Griffin. R. M. Du Frane.		1,500
21. Hon. Thomas Williams.		1,500
22. Hon. Geo. Henry D. Foster.		1,500
23. Hon. Wm. Lilly.		1,500
24. Hon. Charles Denison. J. Mitchell.		1,500
25. Hon. Wm. McCandless.		1,500

OHIO.

STATE OFFICERS.

Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
Secretary of State.		
Hon. Samuel Galloway.	Thos. Ewing.	1,500
Auditor of State.		
J. A. Norris.	S. D. Richwood.	1,500
Treasurer of State.		
Hon. James Moore.	A. Hughes.	1,500
Attorney-General.		
Court.	Rodney Foos.	J. M. Wells.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
1.	Hon. Wm. Mungen.		1,500
2.	Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.		1,500
3.	Hon. Robert C. Schenck.		1,500
4.	Hon. Wm. Lawrence.		1,500
5.	Hon. Jas. M. Ashley.		1,500
6.	Hon. John A. Bingham.		1,500
7.	Hon. Rufus P. Spalding.		1,500
8.	Hon. Jas. A. Garfield.		1,500
9.	Hon. Jacob D. Cox.		1,500
10.	Hon. Wm. Lawrence.		1,500
11.	Hon. Jas. M. Ashley.		1,500
12.	Hon. John A. Bingham.		1,500
13.	Hon. Rufus P. Spalding.		1,500
14.	Hon. Jas. A. Garfield.		1,500
15.	Hon. Jacob D. Cox.		1,500
16.	Hon. Wm. Lawrence.		1,500
17.	Hon. Jas. M. Ashley.		1,500
18.	Hon. John A. Bingham.		1,500
19.	Hon. Rufus P. Spalding.		1,500
20.	Hon. Jas. A. Garfield.		1,500
21.	Hon. Jacob D. Cox.		1,500

INDIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
Governor.	Conrad Baker.	James A. Mount.	1,500
Lieutenant-Governor.	Hon. Thos. Smith.	J. F. Edgerton.	1,500
Secretary.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Auditor.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Treasurer.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Attorney-General.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Clerk Sup. Court.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Reporter.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Clerk Fulton Sup. Ct.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Supt. Public Instruction.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Chief Justice.	Hon. Wm. Hobbs.	A. P. Edgerton.	1,500
Judge

Whose seat the said person's Inspectors, Robert F. Fancy; Asst. Leader, the same to cause.

Second District—Voting place, engine house on Lucas between Jefferson. Inspectors, A. Asst. Leader, John Kerber. Boxer Alexander F. Baker. The same to cause.

THIRD DISTRICT WARD.

Third District—Voting place, corner of City-house avenue and Locust street. Inspectors, Asst. Leader, Joseph Friedrich Wolf, John Mc Hugh. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Charles Phillips, surrounding. Fifth Ward—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northwest corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, John Shannon, Chas. Schlicher. Poll Alderman Boxer. Constable, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Second District—Voting place, northwest corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, John Schwein and Charles Kroeger. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Jacob Schmidt. Constable, Jacob Bolter.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Jacob Bolter, Jr., Asst. Leader, Jacob Bolter. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Jacob Schmidt. Constable, Jacob Bolter, Jr.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northwest corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Alexander Stein. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Henry Bodeker. Constable, Henry Bodeker.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Alexander Stein, Charles Wendel. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Gustave Graves.

THE COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Healey Slough Once More Declared a Nuisance.

Refusal of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company to Remove Their Bridge.

Election Matters—Changes in Inspectors—Opening of the Polls.

Flushing the River.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last night, the then at the Mayor in the chair. Present—Aldermen Knickerbocker, Arnold, Sheridan, Wicker, Hahn, Kelley, Allen, Richardson, Thomas, Walsh, Healey, Hildreth, Lonsdale, Carpenter, Woodward, Swinburn, Volkers, J. T. Powell, R. F. Russell, Jones, Schmidt, Schlatz, Robert Powell, Hertzog, Hamer, Kehoe.

HEALEY SLOUGH.

The report of Public Works, who were on the 7th ultimo directed to notify the Chicago & Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company to replace and refasten their swing bridge over Healey Slough, reported that the railroad company had complied with the request, and that the natural width of the channel had been restored from obstructions. It was about eight or ten feet, and its depth, under the bridge, between low and half tide, is about eight feet. At this point at which the obstructions had been removed, nothing, at present, was thrown into the river, and the company was checking the free passage of the stream, and a deposit of the superannuary matter which, at this season, is floating in the water, and which will probably increase to the breath of the summer months, and which will be detrimental to the health of the neighborhood. The report was received.

WEBSTER.

A communication was received from the citizens of Webster, embodying the request to put the village under the control of the Board of Public Works. Referred.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, asking for the appointment of Inspectors, Judges and Clerks of Election for the Fifteenth Ward. Referred.

Ald. Sheridan offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized to have made in the Second Ward, a sewer on Lucas avenue, from Jefferson to the center of the block between Lucas and Chouteau avenues, and to have the same connected with the sewer now in Jefferson avenue, and to have the expense thereof paid out of the Sewer Fund.

Ald. Hertzog offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized to have made in the Fifteenth Ward, a sewer on Cass avenue, from the center of the block between Cass avenue and Chouteau avenue, to the center of the block between Cass avenue and Lafayette avenue, and to have the same connected with the sewer now in Cass avenue, and to have the expense thereof paid out of the Sewer Fund.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, John Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, John Schwein and Charles Kroeger. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Jacob Schmidt. Constable, Jacob Bolter.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—Voting place, northeast corner of Franklin and Jefferson avenues. Inspectors, Adam Wagman, Charles Gruender. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Nicholas Schmidt. Constable, Nicholas Schmidt.

Second District—Voting place, Tarrant's Hall. Inspectors, C. C. Sherwood, Peter Grace. Lorenz Lauf.

Third District—Voting place, No. 24 North Jefferson avenue. Inspectors, Martin Ahern, Jr., Asst. Leader, Joseph Lemmle. Boxer, Asst. Leader, Phillip Schwabenbach, Jr.

THE COURTS.

The Dearborn Street Extension Assessment Appealed From.

Changing a Name Back.

The business of bubble citizens is bobbing up in the several courts. Yesterday was another of that considerable inconvenience remote to the general public known as legal day. Among the petitions of the day in the trial of causes which have been placed upon the trial calendar. Of these causes there are 130, divided as to the order of their location, as follows:

Division 1, 14; case, 11; contract, 7; debt, 28; equitable, 17; mandamus, 2; money loaned, 1; replevin, 2; to recover judgment, 1; new trial, 2; to recover school moneys, 1; to recover taxes paid, 1; to foreclose mortgage, 1; to quiet title, 1; to restrain collection of illegal taxes, 1; to restrain collection of taxes, 1; to restrain collection of taxes and to enjoin sale, 1; to restrain collection of taxes and to enjoin sale of real estate, 1; to restrain collection of taxes and to enjoin sale of real estate, 1; to restrain collection of taxes and to enjoin sale of real estate

DRY GOODS.

Grand Opening Last Evening by Field, Leiter & Co.,

Formal Occupancy of Potter Palmer's New Marble Palace.

A Dazzling Assemblage of Wealth, Beauty and Fashion.

The Great Fashionable Event of the Season.

Biographical Sketches of Messrs. Palmer, Field and Leiter.

Description of the Largest Store and the Finest Building in America.

An Immense Affair.

The formal opening by Field, Leiter & Co., of Potter Palmer's new marble palace, on the corner of Washington and State streets, last evening, was the grandest affair of the kind which ever transpired, even in Chicago, the city of grand affairs. The palace was informally noticed last week through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The fact that the premises so long the cynosure of admiring eyes, native and foreign, had been made by the popular proprietors of the largest and most fashionable dry goods house in the city and the west have been all agog with anticipation of the time when the wide portals of the retail department should be thrown open and the treasures offered for a gorgeous rout in the manner of metropolitan finery. The attendance of wealth, fashion and fanciful beauty was estimated last evening to take the bounds of the grand opening was something unparalleled in Chicago's history, and the event was one long to be remembered. One would have thought that the opening last night was an adjourned meeting of the "Charity Ball," judging from the long line of carriages filled with the cream of the avenues. The attractions were unusual—a dry goods store in a marble palace, with a new dress at that. Enough to turn almost any female head. It was the first of a series of grand affairs destined to transpire in the course of Chicago's progress, and, as the inauguration of an era, deserves especial notice.

POTTER PALMER.

It seems indispensable, in connection with the chronicle of the wealthiest firm of dry goods men in the world, to say something of the princely merchant whose palace it occupies. It is not necessary to do more than refer to the fact that Potter Palmer has acquired a handsome fortune, and to say that he has attained to its present position of influence and prominence by the exercise of the most honorable principles of business, and by the most liberal and public-spirited use of his means. Mr. Palmer is a native of Albany county, N. Y., and is now in the prime of life. He came to Chicago in 1852, and has been identified with its growth and prosperity from that time to the present. He has been successful in business, and has made a fortune, but he has done more than that. He has made a name for himself which is honored wherever it is known. He has been a liberal contributor to every public enterprise, and has been foremost in every movement for the benefit of the city. He has been a director in the Chicago & Northwestern railway company for many years, and is now president of the Pullman Palace Car company. He is also president of the Chicago Architectural Iron company, and is interested in many other enterprises. He is a director in the Merchants' National bank, and in the Union National bank of Chicago, and is also a director in the Chicago Gas company. He is a member of the Union League club, and of the Chicago club. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of courteous and affable manners, and of unquestioned integrity. He is a man of liberal views and public spirit, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a man who has made his own way in the world, and who has made it in the right way. He is a man who has made a fortune, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a name, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a home, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a palace, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a business, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a life, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a death, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a grave, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a heaven, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a hell, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a world, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a universe, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a God, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a devil, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a man, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a woman, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a child, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a family, and who has made it honorably. He is a man who has made a nation